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**THIS IS AN**  
**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**  
**OF YOUR ORDER.**

AND YOUR COPY OF

**"Kelly's Guide**

TO

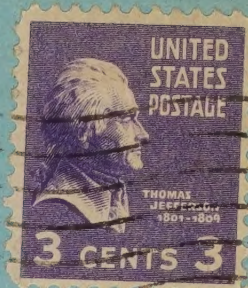
**Successful**

**Planting"**

PLEASE READ IT CAREFULLY

Return Postage Guaranteed

**Kelly Brothers Nurseries Inc. Dansville, N. Y.**



*Dr. O. Y. Barber*  
*145 Temple St.*  
*Fredonia, N. Y.*



## HOW TO FIGURE NUMBER OF PLANTS NEEDED PER ACRE.

Multiply the distance the plants are to be set apart by the width of the row. This result divided into 43,560 the number of square feet per acre is the number of trees or plants required for an acre.

### PLANTING DISTANCES

Variety	Age of Bearing	Distance Apart	Number Per Acre
Apples, Standard ..	2 to 7 years	35x35 ft.	35
Apples, Dwarf .....	2 years	15x15 ft.	193
Apricots .....	3 years	20x20 ft.	108
Asparagus, Field ...	2 years	2x5 ft.	4356
Garden .	2 years	15 in.x3 ft.	10249
Blackberries .....	1 year	4x6 ft.	1815
Blueberries .....	1 to 2 years	3x6 ft.	2420
Boysenberry .....	1 year	3x4 ft.	3630
Cherries, Sour .....	2 to 3 years	20x20 ft.	108
Cherries, Sweet ....	3 to 4 years	25x25 ft.	69
Currants .....	2 years	4x4 ft.	2722
Grapes .....	2 years	6x8 ft.	907
Peaches .....	2 to 3 years	20x20 ft.	108
Pears, Standard ....	3 to 4 years	20x20 ft.	108
Pears, Dwarf .....	2 years	15x15 ft.	193
Plums .....	2 to 3 years	20x20 ft.	108
Quinces .....	1 to 2 years	15x15 ft.	193
Raspberries .....	1 to 2 years	3x6 ft.	2420
Strawberries, Field ..	1 year	1x3½ ft.	9900
Garden	1 year	1x2 ft.	21780

*Kelly's Guide*  
TO  
*Successful Planting*



**Kelly Brothers Nurseries Inc.**  
**Dansville, N. Y.**



## GOOD NURSERY STOCK REQUIRES CORRECT HANDLING

Nursery stock is a living plant and the success or failure with your planting depends a great deal on the manner in which the stock is treated after its arrival, the way it is planted and after care it receives. The time to start looking after plants, trees and shrubs is immediately on arrival. All our stock is carefully dug, graded, inspected and packed in such a manner that it will reach you full of vitality, although it may be in transit several days. If you will follow the simple instructions in this circular we assure you that you will get very satisfactory results from our nursery products, providing weather conditions are favorable the first growing season.

### CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL

If for any reason the trees cannot be planted at once we recommend the following procedure.

Boxed shipments should be kept intact in a cool place where the trees will not dry out. They can be kept in the box for a week to ten days without harm. Smaller baled shipments should be opened and placed in a cool, damp shelter, such as an ordinary house cellar. The roots should be kept damp and covered with burlap or other such material. Do not unpack trees and heel them in the ground where they are exposed to the drying winds and sun before planting.

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## PLANTING FRUIT TREES

**Planting.** Dig holes large enough to spread roots without crowding—put top-soil in one pile, with sub-soil in another. Break up sub-soil in bottom of hole. Put 3 or 4 inches of top-soil in bottom of hole and set tree on it. Plant tree 2 inches deeper than it grew in the nursery, with the bud or graft about 2 inches below the ground level. Fill hole  $\frac{2}{3}$  full of top-soil firmly tramped around roots. Pour in a bucket of water. After water seeps away, fill hole with soil, well tramped. Leave a "saucer" depression around tree to catch rain.

Some varieties are rather crooked when young. Set the tree as straight as you can. Nature will straighten it up as it grows older.

## PLANTING DWARF PEAR AND APPLE TREES

In planting Dwarf Trees it is best to leave the joint, where the bud was placed in the rootstock, at ground level. This is to prevent the top or scion part from taking root and reverting the tree to standard growth.

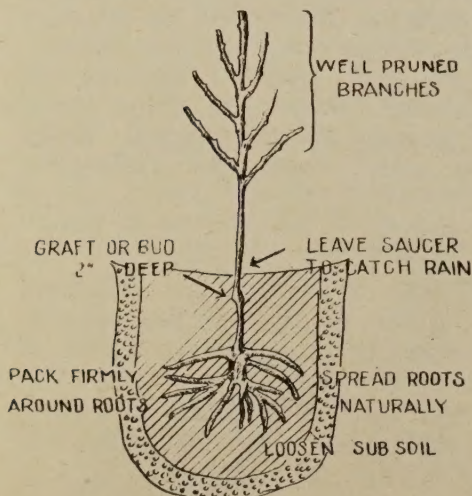
### IMPORTANT

**DO NOT FORGET** that it takes time for transplanted Nursery Stock to show signs of life. We ask you not to be impatient because it often takes several weeks of care before results are noticeable.

### REGARDING YOUR ORDER

1. Seeds, Strawberry Plants, and Perennials are shipped in separate packages at planting time. So are Currants and Gooseberries if a permit has to be obtained.

2. If there is a mistake in filling your order, notify us promptly, in a brief letter and we will take care of the matter at once.



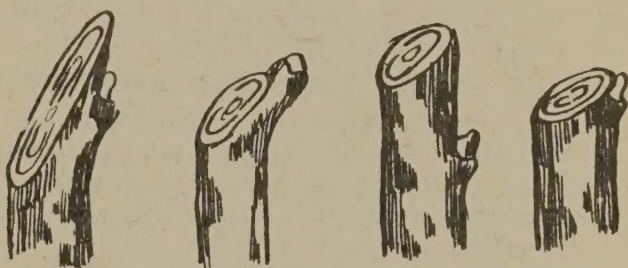
3. If your order is shipped by express and is damaged, be sure to have the express agent fill out Form 679 which you should send to us with your report. However, do not return the shipment without instructions from us.



## WHY AND HOW TO PRUNE

Proper pruning is most essential to insure vigorous growth, correct shape, long life and big crops of fruits and flowers. Proper pruning of both top and roots determines success or failure. Many people do not prune enough.

Pruning the roots when planting is just as necessary as pruning the tops. The plant is nourished by little feeder roots which start from the ends of the old roots. These little feeder roots will not develop properly unless the roots are pruned as pictured.



TOO SLOPING    TOO NEAR    TOO FAR    CORRECT

This picture shows how to make a correct diagonal cut and how close to the bud you should prune. It is usually desirable to cut above a bud facing the outside of the plant to produce an open spreading plant.

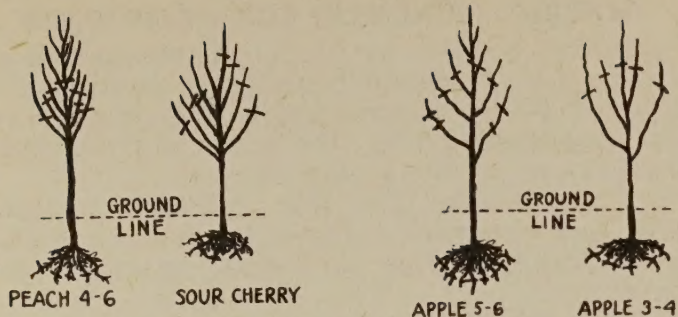
## HOW TO PRUNE

It is agreed by authorities and leading orchardists that pruning of young fruit trees at planting time is essential for success. Naturally there is a difference of opinion in procedure, but we recommend the "modified central leader" system as described. The illustrations show the same trees before and after trimming. Fall planted trees should not be trimmed until early the following spring.

### Apples

Select three to five side branches on different sides of the trunk and about 6 to 8 inches apart. Select one of the top upright branches and cut it back  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  its length, depending upon the general proportion of the tree. The other branches selected should be trimmed back proportionally. All the other branches can be cut off entirely.





### Pears

Trimmed same as apples. If proper scaffold is selected, very little pruning is required in later years. Severe pruning of pears should be avoided as the new succulent growth it creates is very susceptible to "fire-blight".

### Plum, Sweet Cherry, Quince and Apricot

Trimmed same as apple.

### Sour Cherry

Both 1 and 2 year sour cherry trees are well branched and severe pruning is not recommended. We advise only enough pruning to properly shape the tree. See illustrations above.

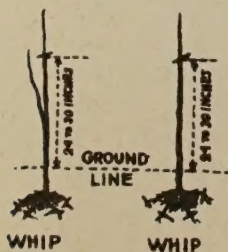
### Peach

These are fast growers and the 1 year trees you receive from the nursery are well branched so need intelligent pruning. The main stem or leader should be cut back  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft. from the ground. Many of the smaller branches may be cut out, those remaining should be cut back to within 4-6 inches from the main stem. See illustration above.

### 1 Year Buds or Whips

#### Apples — Cherries — Plums — Pears

To force the development of branching, heading back is necessary. It is the practice in the nursery to cut back the main stem or leader to 30 inches from the ground. This distance can be modified depending whether you want the tree headed higher or lower than the average 2 year tree received from the nursery.



## GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR AFTER CARE

If properly pruned, as described, at planting time, practically no additional pruning is required for 3 or 4 years. For profitable production, large bearing surface is essential, and this is not accomplished if severe pruning is done each season.

1. Trees headed too low increase trouble of picking and spraying. Those headed too high increase pruning, picking and spraying cost and delay bearing.

2. Equally branched crotches are to be avoided. They split the easiest, so to prevent the difficulty, one of the limbs of the fork should be cut out.

3. The limb that grows from the trunk at a narrow angle is always weak. These should be cut out, if possible.

4. The uppermost branch or leader should always be kept in the lead. To accomplish this, the lower branches can be cut back.

The main limbs are spaced several inches apart, (up and down) on the trunk and spirally about it, so that each one fills his own sector. Not more than one limb should arise at any one level on the trunk.

## PLANTING AND CARE OF BLUEBERRIES

Blueberries like moist soil that is naturally acid and free from rock, neither too sandy nor too heavy with clay. The soil must be loose, not crusty. If lacking in humus, Peat Moss or rotted leaf mold will give it body. Any soil that will grow strawberries, or a crop of garden vegetables will be exactly right for Blueberries. Aluminum Sulphate is a good chemical to acidify the soil, should it be necessary. Blueberry plants are long lived and are very hardy. Because the roots remain close to the surface, shallow cultivation is recommended. A complete fertilizer is recommended each year after the plants begin to produce. As a rule no spraying is required. Blueberries do well in sun or shade.

## FERTILIZERS

The use of commercial fertilizers on newly planted stock is not recommended due to its burning effect when it comes in contact with the roots. Well rotted stable manure is highly desirable and can be applied as a mulch around the stock after it is planted. Care should be exercised to see that the manure does not come in direct contact with the roots or the body of the tree, shrub or plant. Commercially prepared fertilizers can be used after the plant gets established according to the recommendations of their manufacturer.



## HOW TO PLANT STRAWBERRIES

Unpack and plant as soon as received. Plow or spade land deeply before planting. Plant with a spade. Push spade into ground to its full depth in spot where plant is to be. Press it to one side, insert roots and spread them out in fan shape and hanging down to their full length. Set plant with crown at surface or a little below it. (See illustration.) Remove spade and press dirt against roots by placing foot on either side of the plant and tramping lightly with ball of foot. Leave loose soil around plants. Remove all damaged or dead leaves.

Extremely long roots may be cut back. Carry plants in pail of water. It will pay to water each plant after planting. Mulching with straw or leaves for winter protection is recommended after the ground is frozen.



CORRECT

TOO DEEP

NOT DEEP ENOUGH

## ASPARAGUS

Plant in a very fertile, well drained soil, which is well supplied with humus. Fertilize each year for best results. Plant 18 to 24 inches apart—3600 to 7500 roots per acre. Dig trench 12 to 15 inches wide. Plant roots only 4 to 6 inches deep—slightly deeper in light soil. Spread roots and plant with crowns up. Cover with about 2 inches of soil and tramp. When sprouts appear, gradually cover with more soil so that by midsummer the ground is level. Do not cover 6 inches deep at first or plants will smother. Cut sparingly the second year; after that cut all shoots 6 or 8 inches high until about the middle of June, then let tops grow. Mulch lightly when planted but cover well with manure in late fall.

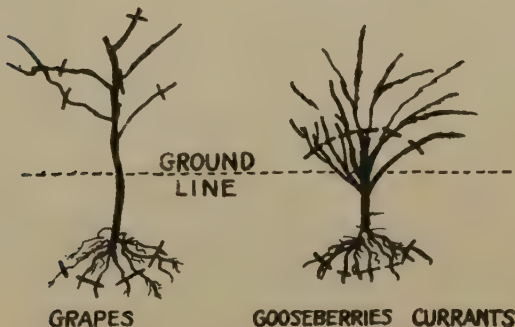
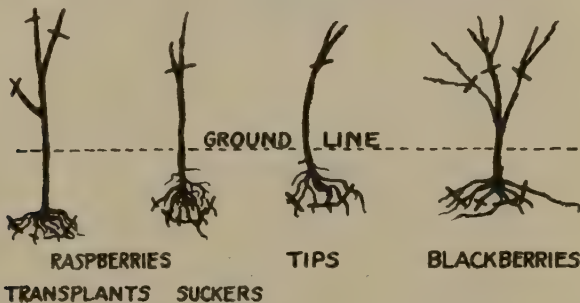
## GRAPES

Work the soil thoroughly before planting Grapes, and dig the hole broad and deep (several inches deeper than enough to receive the roots). Fill it up to the right depth with rich soil, and firm the earth well about the roots, as the hole is back-filled.

**Pruning.** The fruit of the Grape is produced on the current year's growth of canes. These canes should be pruned each winter so that only one of the buds remain on each stub. The young plant is trained to one shoot until it reaches the top of the trellis, to which it is tied. Two canes are allowed to grow from the top the second year, forming a framework for the succeeding growth. Remove all growth that starts on the main trunk as soon as it appears. The third year the cross-arms are pruned back to six or eight buds. These produce the bearing shoots.

## RASPBERRIES — BLACK OR RED

Plant 3 to 4 ft. apart—rows 4 to 6 ft. apart, 1800 to 3500 per acre. Prune as pictured below. Each year, shortly after fruit is picked, cut out all old growth at ground and later, cut off new growth at about 3 ft. high. 4 to 6 strong canes (branches) make best plant: Black Raspberries require winter protection in severe climates. Red Raspberries are very hardy but fall mulching is beneficial.





## **BLACKBERRY, DEWBERRY, YOUNGBERRY**

Plant 3 to 4 ft. apart, rows 4 to 6 ft. apart—1800 to 3500 per acre. Prune as illustrated below. Each year, after fruit is all picked, cut old canes (branches) off at ground and burn. New growth should be cut off about 3 ft. high to encourage side branches. Keep plants in rows removing all sucker plants. These varieties are inclined to spread out quite close to the ground. For best fruit and easy picking, tie canes to wire fence, stakes, or trellis. 4 to 6 strong canes (branches) make finest plant. Plant in protected situation and mulch well for these varieties require winter protection in severe climates.

## **GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS**

Plant 3 to 5 ft. apart. When planting, cut off 4 to 6 inches above ground as pictured on page 8. After second year, keep bush thinned by cutting out part of 1, 2, and 3 year old growth and all branches more than 3 years old.

### **Cultivation and Fertilization for All the Brambles**

Thorough cultivation is one of the essentials of successful berry growing. Cultivation should begin as early in the spring as the ground can be worked to advantage, and should be repeated often enough to destroy weeds and suckers. Cultivation is usually discontinued when harvest begins. Late cultivation is not to be encouraged, because it induces a succulent, immature growth that will be susceptible to winter injury.

On soils that lack humus and where cane growth is unsatisfactory, nitrate of soda or sulfate of ammonia would be beneficial. An application of 300 or 400 pounds to the acre, or 6 pounds to 100 feet of row, is suggested. This should be applied in the spring of the year as the buds are showing green. If used later when the shoots are coming up, burning will result unless care is taken to keep it away from the green and tender parts.

## **BOYSENBERRY**

Plant Boysenberries 3 to 4 feet apart with the rows 4 to 6 feet apart. Let the plants trail on the ground the first season. In the fall trim back about half of the new growth. Cover that remaining with straw or leaves for winter protection. In the spring, train plants to a trellis and handle thereafter just as you would grapes.

## PLANTING ROSES

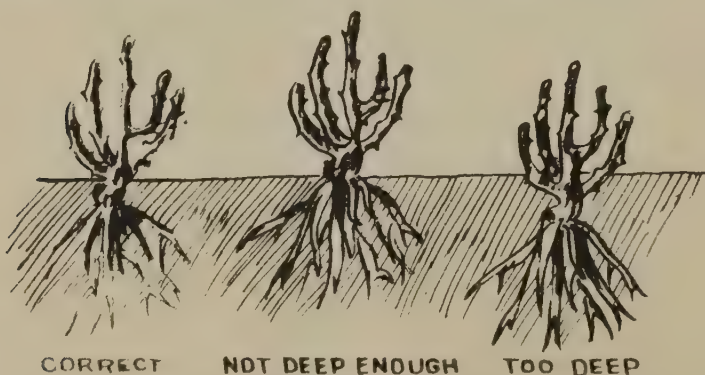
Plant roses in good, well-fertilized soil, trim roots before planting. Make large holes so that roots can be spread out, and the plant placed so that the "bud mark" is at least 2 inches below ground level. Plant 15 to 18 inches apart. Tops should be cut back when planted and in each following spring to about 6-8 inches above the ground.

If planted in the fall, the soil should be drawn up around the stems after the manner of "hilling up" potatoes. Straw, evergreen branches, or similar material may be used to then cover entire bed. This treatment applies to all types of roses when fall-planted in cold sections.

After the first year, such treatment is needed annually only for Hybrid Tea Roses. Each year in the spring, when danger of freezes and frosts is definitely over, remove the soil from around the plants, spade under part of the manure mulch, and prune as follows:—

Thin plant to three or four branches. Cut these remaining branches back to six or eight inches from ground. When flowers are cut later in the season, be sure to remove them with generously long stems.

**CLIMBERS AND RAMBLERS:** Thin to three or four branches, cutting these back to 12 inches from ground. Plant four feet or more apart. Thereafter, yearly pruning should be made either immediately after blooming season, or early in spring, to thin plant, remove old wood, etc.



## VINES

Vines should never be planted too close to a brick, stone, or cement wall—at least 15 inches away. Plant like a shrub—see page 13. When vines are well started, train them to climb by staking or loosely tying the branches in position.



## PERENNIALS

Being very perishable Perennials should be unpacked and planted immediately upon their arrival.

The soil should be well worked and free of big lumps and air pockets. The average planting distance for perennials is 1 foot apart. Vigorous growers like peonies and mallows require as much as 3 feet apart. Spread roots out naturally. Bring the soil in contact with all roots and press firmly. If the plants are watered, water the roots and not the tops.

To prevent injury by severe winters, apply a mulch of strawy, well rotted manure after the ground is frozen.

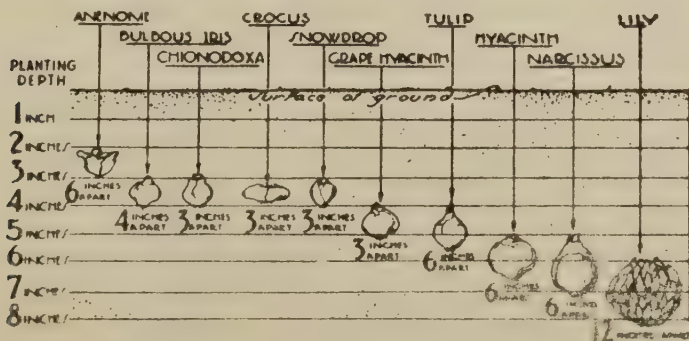
Group 1. All Perennials with fresh green foliage should be planted like strawberries—see picture on page 7. Cut off all wilted or damaged tops and plant with crown just at ground level.

Group 2. Phlox, Chrysanthemum, and other Perennials which may be dormant, and have very little or no green top, should be planted with the “eyes” or sprouts just under the ground.

Group 3. Dormant Oriental Poppies, Balloon Flower, Baby’s Breath, and other perennials with a tap root (like a carrot) should be planted with the root upright and the crown about an inch under the ground. If these plants should have sprouts or green foliage, plant them like Group 2, above.

## FALL PLANTED BULBS

Fall planted bulbs such as tulips, common narcissus, daffodils, hyacinths, should be planted in specially prepared beds which possess good natural drainage. The most satisfactory soil for growing bulbs is a fibrous loam well supplied with sharp sand. See planting chart below.



## PLANTING HEDGE PLANTS

In setting Hedge Plants, dig a trench deep enough to receive the roots without crowding, at least 12 inches deep. One side of the trench should be dug straight and in alignment, the earth being placed on opposite side. The plants can then be placed against the side, making it convenient to fill in the dirt. Plant 2 inches deeper than they were in the nursery (see illustration). Be sure to spread roots and pack fine top-soil firmly around them. Soak well with water. Do not hill up soil around the plants—dirt in trench should be slightly lower than ground.

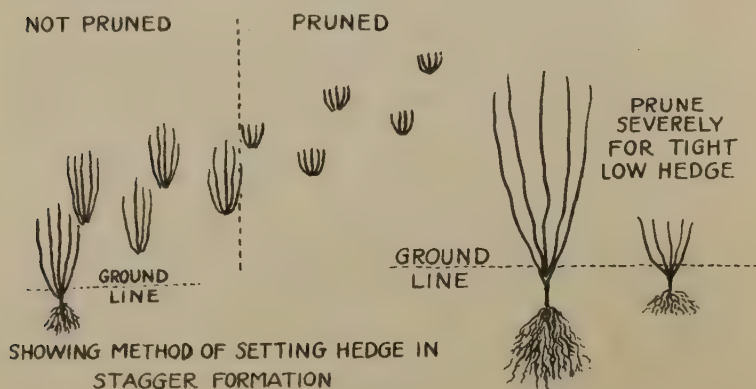
## PLANTING DISTANCES

Privet, Barberry, and Snowberry are called "low" hedges and can be kept trimmed from 2 to 4 ft. high—for a tight hedge, these should be planted 8 to 12 inches apart. Spirea V. H. (Bridal Wreath), Mock Orange, and other taller growing kinds used for higher hedges should be planted 1½ to 3 feet apart. Honeysuckle, O. F. Lilac, Purple Leaf Plum, Chinese Elm and other varieties for tall screens 10 to 15 feet high, should be planted 3 to 5 feet apart.

For a wide, dense hedge or screen, plant in 2 rows, 1 to 3 feet apart with the plants zig-zagged or staggered—plant low hedges 15 inches apart and taller screens 3 ft. apart.

Hedge plants are usually very dormant and often slow to leaf out. Prune severely, water well and often, and they will surely grow.

**IMPORTANT**—Your hedge will never be tight at the bottom unless you prune all branches, close to the ground—leave branches only about 4 inches high as pictured.





## PLANTING SHRUBS

Shrubs thrive in any well drained, fertile soil but most varieties require some sunshine. Soil around the foundation of buildings is often poor sub-soil out of the bottom of the cellar—this should be replaced with fertile soil or properly fertilized.

Dig hole, prune roots and plant as instructed for trees, (page 3). Shrubs should be planted about two inches deeper than they grew in the nursery, or with their crowns at about the surface of the earth. Water the plants well during the hot dry weather and keep the ground well worked around them.

Planting distances vary in different situations and depend upon the fertility of the soil and the effect you wish to produce. Many prefer to plant Shrubs fairly close together and control their size by pruning. Other people plant Shrubs further apart to develop naturally shaped specimens.

## PRUNING SHRUBS

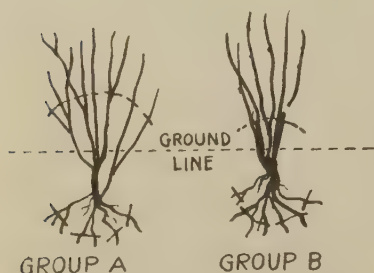
Remove about one-third of top growth of shrub at planting time if spring planted, or following spring, if fall planted to facilitate establishment of plants.

Many varieties of shrubs are very dormant and will not make proper growth the first season unless severely pruned.

Thereafter, pruning should be done to remove old wood and keep plant to size desired. Cut off damaged or frayed roots just above the point affected.

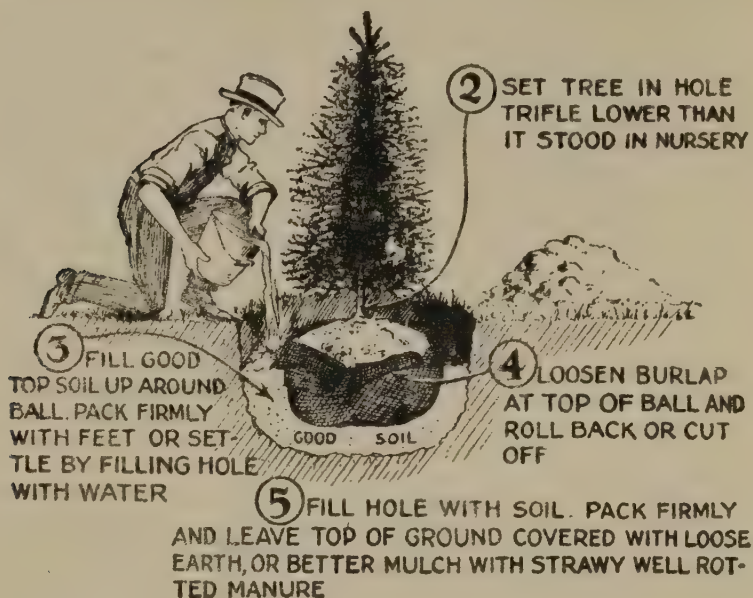
A. In general, all shrubs fall into two classes, those which should be pruned directly after flowering—Japan Quince, Deutzia, Forsythia, Honeysuckle, Mock Orange, Weigelia and Spirea Van Houttei and Thunbergi and many others which produce flowers in the early spring including the month of June. All these produce their flowers on the previous growth of wood.

B. The other class form their flowers on the current year's growth. Therefore these should be pruned in the early spring. Examples of these are as follows: Butterfly Bush, Hydrangea Privet, Althea, Roses and Spirea Anthony Waterer.



## HOW TO PLANT EVERGREENS

(1) Dig hole a foot larger and deeper than ball of earth. Provide good, loamy top soil to fill around ball.



## PLANTING SHADE TREES

Plant shade trees as you would fruit trees—See Page 3. Dig the holes large enough to accommodate all the roots. The only pruning done at planting time is to remove any injured branches and to shape the tree a little. In any event the pruning should not be severe. After the first year, prune just enough to insure proper development.

## WRAPPING TREE TRUNKS

Wrapping tree trunks prevents bark drying out before sap can move, sun scald, bark splitting, etc. Cut burlap, sugar sacks or similar material, in strips 4 to 5 inches wide and sew ends together. Begin at ground and use a spiral wrap with about 2 inches overlap. Lashing with cotton cord or binder twine holds wrap in place. Only large size trees require this protection.

## STAKING

Staking prevents damage to roots by winds. Drive a strong stake, 8 to 10 inches from the tree, on the side from which the strongest winds blow. Tie tree to stake using a soft rope in a figure-8 knot.



## **SPRAYING THE HOME ORCHARD**

Many people think that a spraying program is too complicated for a home orchard, but at the present time there are so many easily handled preparations on the market, so many efficient types of small sprayers available that it is no more trouble to spray the home orchard thoroughly than it is to keep the home garden in good condition. A small amount of spraying will make a tremendous difference in the quality and amount of fruit produced.

### **DORMANT SPRAY**

It is best to have a dormant spray at least once every 2 or 3 years before trees come into bearing. This spray can be applied any time during the winter in mild weather. For Aphis and Bud Moth control use Di-Nitrate solution and for scale and Red Mite Petroleum Oil is best—use both products in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

### **ALL PURPOSE MIXTURE**

However, in order to simplify spraying by having one mixture, to follow the dormant spray, and give fair results on all kinds of fruit trees in the home orchard spray. This is a milder spray than is recommended for certain conditions, but it should give satisfactory results. The materials are—arsenate of lead,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  lbs. to 50 gallons of water or  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. to 10 gallons). To this mixture add a mild form of sulphur product (of the kind called "wetttable sulphur") offered by various manufacturers under different trade names, such as Floation, Kolofog, Mike Sulphur, etc., using the strength recommended by the manufacturers. These are called "Mild Sulphurs". Apply thoroughly.

### **TIME TO APPLY**

The time of application and number of sprays to be used is dependent upon many factors, but the following should be a good general program for application of this spray.

1. Just before the blossoms open.
2. Just after the blossoms drop.
3. Ten to fifteen days after the second spray.
4. Eight or nine weeks after the blossoms drop.

For a complete spray schedule as recommended for your locality write to your State Experiment Station listed on the back cover.

### **IMPORTANT**

All newly planted stock should be kept well watered during dry periods and kept cultivated and hoed once a week during the first season.

## LIST OF EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Listed below are addresses of some of the 48 State Experiment Stations. These stations are operated by a thoroughly trained and highly efficient staff of men who have made a special study of fruit growing and agriculture in general. Their advice is free for asking. A post card will bring a free bulletin or letter on any phase of fruit growing on which you desire information. Your taxes maintain this service—use it.

Connecticut—New Haven	New York—Geneva
Delaware—Newark	North Carolina—Raleigh
Illinois—Urbana	North Dakota—Fargo
Indiana—Lafayette	Ohio—Wooster
Iowa—Ames	Pennsylvania—State College
Kansas—Manhattan	Rhode Island—Kingston
Kentucky—Lexington	So. Car.—Clemson
Maine—Orono	South Dakota—Brookings
Maryland—College Park	Tennessee—Knoxville
Massachusetts—Amherst	Vermont—Burlington
Michigan—East Lansing	Virginia—Blacksburg
Minnesota—St. Paul	West Virginia—Morgantown
Missouri—Columbia	Wisconsin—Madison
New Hampshire—Durham	
New Jersey—New Brunswick	

Following is a partial list of the Farmers Bulletins issued by the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. A postal to your Representative or the Government Printing Office will bring the free bulletins. Do not write us. We do not have these bulletins. Write direct to Washington.

### Bulletin Number

1360	Apple Growing
1646	Asparagus Culture
1399	Blackberry Growing
974	Blueberry Culture
1398	Currants and Gooseberries
1488	Diseases of Raspberries and Blackberries
471	Grape Culture
776	Growing Cherries
1001	Growing Fruit for Home Use
917	Growing Peaches
1242	Fruit and Vegetable Gardens
887	Raspberry Culture
1458	Strawberry Diseases
1284	Apple Orchard Renovation
1028	Strawberry Culture



## PLANTING BUSH CHERRIES AND BEACH PLUMS

Bush Cherries and Beach Plums should be planted just like you would plant any shrub or tree, making sure that the holes are large enough to accomodate all of the roots without crowding. Plant to the same depth as the plants stood in the nursery row. No great amount of pruning is necessary—just enough to shape the plants up and remove any branches that might have been broken or might have become dried out. In transplanting the general rule to follow would be to trim off about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of all the present growth. This will promote new growth in many places.

## HOW TO SPRAY TREES

**Q. Will you tell me how to spray my trees and what to use?**

**A.** Recommendations vary for the different States or localities. Your State Experiment Station has a free bulletin on the subject. See list of Stations and addresses on the opposite page. A general home orchard spray which Dr. Tukey has found successful in his own home orchard is as follows:

Mix the three following powdered materials:

Wettable Sulfur	5 lbs.
Lead Arsenate	2 lbs.
Rotenone	3 lbs.

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 lbs.</b>
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This amount is for mixing with 100 gallons of water. Accordingly for convenience put up in 10-lbs. lots in small paper bags or glass jars, and use a 1-pound lot with each 10 gallons of spray, or one-half this amount for 5 gallons of spray.

Make applications (1) Before Bloom, (2) After Bloom, (3) Memorial Day, (4) Fourth of July.

Effective on fruits and roses, including apples, cherries, peaches, pears and plums, and also on vegetables including tomatoes, potatoes, beans, cucumbers, and melons.

\*This is not "fool proof" but will do for the average home orchard.



# KELLY BROTHERS NURSERIES, Inc.

Dansville, N. Y.

GROWERS OF GOOD TREES

Date: .... APR. 25. 1946

Customer,

We thank you for your good order of recent date with remittance covering same.

This order has been packed and the stock carefully reserved for you. It will be forwarded at the proper time for planting for best results and we assure you of a very good selection.

1. If you have ordered seeds, strawberries or perennials these will be sent separately by parcel post.
2. If you have specified shipping instructions these will be followed.
3. If your order was received during the planting season we will ship as soon as possible.
4. Orders are filled in order received.

Thanking you, we are

Yours very truly,

KELLY BROTHERS NURSERIES, Inc.

NOTE  
Orders received after April 15th booked subject to shipping conditions.  
in which case refund will be sent when order is shipped.